## PUBLISHED BY GALES & SEATON.

TERMS : Two Dollars a year; or ONE Dollar for the first regular

session of each Congress; and FIFTY CENTS for the final session of each Congress; and the same for each Extra Sestion—payable in all cases in advance.

GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE AMERICAN ARMS. Since our last publication we have received the news of a victory which has shed a crowning lustre on the military annals of our country. The fortified city of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan d'Ulua, one of the strongest fortresses in the world, have surrendered to the American forces under Major General WINFIELD SCOTT. Although the character of that veteran and distinguished commander, the strength and good appointment of his forces, and the admirable judgment, combination, and vigor with which his preliminary measures had been taken, had inspired the strongest hopes of his ultimate success, yet we were hardly prepared for a triumph so prompt, so brilliant, so complete, and, above all, with so little sacrifice of life on our side. This last circumstance makes the event preeminently honorable and doubly welcome to us. But great, we are sorry to learn, was the carnage in the ill-fated city. This terrible carnage Gen. Scott, with that humanity which is so distinguishing and

verance, and valor in the veteran commander whose youthful sword gave victory to the arms of his country thirty-three years ago, and whose life of the press we will make but a single extract, and that from the New York Evening Post, (for such is the rapidity with which science has furnished the means of transmitting intelligence that we have had the news of this important event already returned to us from that city.) The Post, with great justice

"The more we look into these imperfect details, so much the more signal and brilliant the achievement appears. If we take into consideration the quiet preparation and equipment of this powerful fleet and army; their almost simultaneous arrival from different quarters at the seat of action; the skilful disembarkation of twelve thousand men without the smallest accident; the investment of the city, and the speedy surrender of one of the strongest castles in the world to our forces, which had lost only sixty-five men, the enterprise from first to las will stand forth in the history of modern nations unrivalled in the skilfulness of its management or the completeness of its

and appropriateness, remarks as follows:

Instead of crowding our paper with all the official papers relating to this brilliant achievement which the Department has laid before the public, we select only such portion of them as give all the material facts of the bombardment and the Terms of Capitulation; placing first in order, however, a brief summary of the operations that led to the results which these papers communicate. We deem it a proper introduction to them, for which "A Friend" who participated in the siege has placed us under who participated in the siege has placed us under has been spirited and obstinate.

I enclose a copy of the memorial received last night, signed by the Consuls of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Prussia,

navy, four thousand being thrown on shore at the first trip, pickets of the enemy, and took possession of a magazine and the hills around Vera Cruz.

On the 13th the investment was completed, and two mor-

tars landed. On the 17th ten or twelve more mortars were landed

On the 18th the trenches were opened at night

On the 22d the city was summoned to surrender at 2 o'clock P. M.; and, on refusal, a fire was opened from seven mortars, which was afterwards increased to nine.

On the 24th the navy, having landed a battery from ships of three 32-pounders and three 68-pounder Paixhan guns, opened their fire in the morning. The fire of this batcaused, drew the concentrated fire of five of the enemy's batteries on it, but without effect. It silenced three forts, demolishing two of them entirely. It was manned and worked during the whole time by the officers and seamen of the ships. On the 25th a battery of four 24-pounders and two 8-inch

howitzers opened fire. On the 26th the enemy commenced negotiations for

On the 29th possession was taken of the city of Vera Cruz

and Castle of San Juan d'Ulua, the enemy marching out and laying down their arms to the combined forces of the army and navy. The American flag hoisted in the town and castle, and saluted by the troops and ships. The number of prisoners had not been ascertained, but was

estimated at 4,000, comprising, it is supposed, some of the generals, 18 colonels, 3Y lieutenant colonels, 5 majors, 90 captains, and 180 lieutenants.

During the sixteen days intervening between the disemfive days of violent northers, in which all landing of stores, &c. were interrupted entirely; and during the seven days of open trenches there were two days and nights in which it was impossible to undertake any new works, or even, by Vera Cruz to surrender the same to the arms of the United clearing the trenches and batteries of large quantities of drift sand, to arrest the accumulating damage.

Our total loss in killed and wounded, from the 9th to the 29th of March, is sixty-five; of whom fourteen were of the Navy, engaged in serving a shore battery, and fifty-one of the evitable horrors of a triumphant assault, addresses this sum-

The officers killed are, Captain John R. Vinton, 2d artil-

lery; Captain William Alburtis, 2d infantry; Midshipman Thomas B. Shubrick, navy. The officers wounded are, Lieutenant Colonel Dickinson,

South Carolina volunteers, Lieut. Augustus S. Baldwin, navy, slightly ; Lieut. Delozier Davidson, 2d infantry, slightly : Lieut. Lewis Neill, 2d dragoons, severely-all doing well. From the 13th to the 18th, before our fire was opened, all the work done (mounting guns, making trenches, &c.) was performed under a heavy fire of shot and shells from the castle.

On the 26th there was a heavy norther, in which twentysix vessels went on shore, and several had to cut away their masts. Those which went ashore, so far as regards the vessels and their cargoes of Government stores, are almost all total losses. Two that were wrecked to the windward of the castle are said to have lost all hands.

The troops that Col. Harney engaged were rancher about 300 or 400, on the road between Vera Cruz and Alvarado, and not in the direction that La Vega was supposed to be.

DESPATCHES FROM GEN. SCOTT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 23, 1847. SIR: Yesterday, seven of our ten 10-inch mortars being in battery, and the labors for planting the remainder of our tions of war heavy metal being in progress, I addressed, at 2 o'clock P. vantageous.

the two hours limited by the bearer of the flag, received the Governor's answer. Copies of the two papers (marked respectively A and B) are herewith enclosed.

It will be perceived that the Governor, who it turns out is the commander of both places, chose, against the plain terms of the summons, to suppose me to have demanded the surrender of the castle and of the city, when, in fact, from the non-arrival of our heavy metal (principally mortars) I was in

o condition to threaten the former.

On the return of the flag with that reply, I at once ordered the seven mortars in battery to open upon the city. In a short time the smaller vessels of Commodore Perry's squadon—two steamers and five schooners—according to previous arrangement with him, approached the city within about a mile and an eighth, whence, being partially covered from the castle—an essential condition to their safety—they also opened a brisk fire upon the city. This has been continued uninterby the vessels, up to nine o'clock this morning, when the commodore very properly called them off from a position too as the Mexican women and children.

daringly assumed.

Our three remaining mortars are now (12 o'clock M.) in Our three remaining morters are now (12 o'clock M.) in battery, and the whole ten in activity. To-morrow, early, if the city should continue obstinate, batteries Nos. 4 and 5 will be ready to add their fire; No. 4 consisting of four 24 pounders and two 8-inch Paixhan guns; and No. 5 (naval battery) of three 32 pounders and three 8-inch Paixhans—the guns, officers, and ssilors landed from the squadron—our friends of the navy being unremitting in their zealons co-operation, in every mode and form.

So far we know that our fire upon the city has been highly effective—particularly from the batteries of 10-inch mortars, planted at about eight hundred yards from the city. Inclu ding the preparation and defence of the batteries from the be-ginning—now many days—and notwithstanding the heavy fire of the enemy from the city and castle—we have only bright a trait in his character, sought in vain to avoid, and gladly arrested the first moment that the enemy gave him the power to do so. The public press rings with praises of this signal victory, and of the skill and courage by which it has been achieved. Party enmity itself is forgotten in admiration of those high attributes of judgment, persentage in full view of the enemy from the city and castle—we have only had four or five men wounded, and one officer and one man killed in or near the trenches. That officer was Capt. John R. Vinton, of the United States 3d Artillery, one of the army, and who was highly distinguished in the brilliant operations at Monterey. He fell last evening in the trenches, where he was on duty as field and commanding officer, universally regretted. I have just attended his honored remains to a soldier's grave, in full view of the enemy and within tion of those high attributes of judgment, perse-

reach of his guns.

Thirteen of the long-needed mortars—leaving twenty seven, besides heavy guns, behind—have arrived, and two of them landed. A heavy norther then set in (at meridian) that stopped that operation, and also the landing of shells. Hence service is now crowned with an achievement of the fire of our mortar batteries has been slackened since two such surpassing splendor. From the comments of o'clock to-day, and cannot be reinvigorated until we shall report open for journalizing events that may occur up to the departure of the steam ship of war the Princeton, with Commodore Conner, who, I learn, expects to leave the anchorage off Sacrificios for the United States the 25th instant.

March 24.—The storm having subsided in the night, we commenced this forenoon, as soon as the sea became a little smooth, to land shot, shells, and mortars. The naval battery, No. 5, was opened with great activity

under Captain Aulick, the second in rank of the squadron, at about 10 A. M. His fire was continued to 2 o'clock P. M., a little before he was relieved by Captain Mayo, who landed with a fresh supply of ammunition—Captain A. having ex-hausted the supply he had brought with him. He lost four sailors killed, and had one officer, Lieut. Baldwin, slightly hurt. The mortar batteries, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, have fired but languidly during the day for the want of shells, which are now

The two reports of Col. Bankhead, chief of artillery, both of this date, copies of which I enclose, give the incidents of

those three batteries.

Battery No. 4, which will mount four 24-pounders and two inch Paixhan guns, has been much delayed in the hands of the indefatigable engineers by the norther that filled up the work with sand nearly as fast as it could be opened by the half-blinded laborers. It will, however, doubtless be in full

activity early to-morrow morning.

March 25.—The Princeton being about to start for Philadelphis, I have but a moment to continue this report.

All the batteries, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, are in awful ac

tivity this morning. The effect is no doubt, very great, and I think the city cannot hold on we had to day. To morrow morning many of the new mortars will be in a position to add their fire, when, or after the delay of some twelve hours, if no proposition to surrender should be received, I shall organ-ize parties for carrying the city by assault. So far the defence

within Vera Cruz, asking me to grant a truce to enable the neutrals, together with Mexican women and children, to with-draw from the scene of havoc about them. I shall reply the moment that an opportunity may be taken, to say—1. That a truce can only be granted on the application of Governor guards to the different Consuls, beginning as far back as the 13th instant, I distinctly admonished them-particularly the French and Spanish Consuls, and of course, through the two, the other Consuls—of the dangers that have followed; 3. That although, at that date, I had already refused to allow any person whatsoever to pass the line of investment either way, yet the blockade had been left open to the Consuls and

other neutrals to pass out to their respective ships of war up to the 22d instant; and, 4th, I shall enclose to the memorialists fully considered the impending hardships and distresses of the tery, from its superior weight of metal and the destruction it place, including those of women and children, before one gun neutral ships of war and the city was stopped at the last menioned date by Commodore Perry, with my concurrence, which I placed on the ground that that intercourse could not fail to give to the enemy moral aid and comfort.

It will be seen from the memorial that our batteries have already had a terrible effect on the city, (also known through other sources,) and hence the inference that a surrender mus

In haste, I have the servant, spect, your most obedient servant, WINFIELD SCOTT. Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

Heapprangens on the Anny

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 22, 1847. The undersigned, Major General Scott, General in-chief enemy's best troops and many of their officers. The number the armies of the United States of America, in addition to the of officers in the city and castle is supposed to have been 5 close blockade of the coast and port of Vera Cruz, previously established by the squadron under Commodore Conner, of the navy of the said States, having now fully invested the said city with an overwhelming army, so as to render it impossible that its carrison should receive from without succor or reinbarkation and the commencement of negotiations, there were forcement of any kind; and having caused to be established batteries, competent to the speedy reduction of the city, he, the undersigned, deems it due to the courtesies of war in like cases, as well as the rights of humanity, to summon his Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief of the city of

> States of America, present before the place. The undersigned, auxious to spare the beautiful city of Vera Cruz from the imminent hazard of demolition-its gallant defenders from a useless effusion of blood, and its peacenons to the intelligence, the gallantry, and patriotism, no less than to the humanity of his excellency the Governor and Com

> mander-in-chief of Vera Cruz. The undersigned is not accurately informed whether both the city of Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan d'Ulua be under the command of his Excellency, or whether each place has its own independent commander; but the undersigned. moved by the considerations adverted to above, may be willing stipulate that, if the city should by capitulation ed by a part of his troops, no missile shall be fired from within the city, or from its bastions or walls, upon the castle, unless

> the castle should previously fire upon the city. The undersigned has the honor to tender to his distinguished opponent, his excellency the Governor and Com-mander-in-chief of Vera Cruz, the assurance of the high re-WINFIELD SCOTT.

> > (B.)-THANSLATION.

The undersigned, Commanding General of the free and ontents of the note which Major General Scott, general-inchief of the forces of the United States, has address under date of to-day, demanding the surrender of this place and castle of Ulua; and, in answer, has to say, that the abovenamed fortress, as well as this place, depend on his authority; and it being his principal duty, in order to prove worthy of the confidence placed in him by the Government of the nation, to defend both points at all cost, to effect which he ounts upon the necessi ary elements, and will make it good to the last : therefore his Excellency can commence his operations of war in the manner which he may consider most ad-

chief of the forces of the United States the demo esteem he may be pleased to honor him with.

VERA CRUZ, MARCH 22, 1847. JUAN MORALES. To Major General Scorr, general-in-chief of the forces of the United States, situated in sight of this place.

TRANSLATION.

VERA CRUZ, MARCH 24, 1847. The undersigned, Consuls of different foreign Powers near the Republic of Mexico, moved by the feeling of humanity excited in their hearts by the frightful results of the bombardment of the city of Vera Cruz during yesterday and the day before, have the honor of addressing, collectively, General Scott, commander-in-chief of the army of the United States of the North, to pray him to suspend his hostilities, and to grant a reasonable truce, sufficient to enable their respective compatriots to leave the place with their women and children, as well description found in

The request of the undersigned appears to them too conformable to the existing ideas of civilization, and they have too high an opinion of the principles and sentiments of Gen. Scott, not to be full of confidence in the success of this request. They pray him to have the goodness to send back his answer to the parlementaire, who is the bearer of this, and to accept the assurances of their respectful considerati

T GIFFORD.
Consul de sa Majestee Britann A. GLOUX,
Le Consul de sa Majeste le Roi des Français. FILLIPE G. DE ESCALANTE, El Consul de España. HENRI D'OLEIRE,

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz,

March 22, 1847. I have this moment received your note of this date, inqui ring whether, in my opinion, it may not be a necessary mea-sure of expediency to stop for the present the intercourse heretofore allowed between the neutral vessels of war off this coast and the city and castle of Vera Cruz.

I promptly answer in the affirmative, considering that both places are now blockaded by our squadron under your command, and the city not only invested by the army, but actu-

ally under the fire of our land batteries.

The intercourse—the subject of your note—cannot, it seems to me, however neutral in its intended character, on the part of the foreign ships of war present, fail to give the places in question under our fire much moral aid and comfort, With high respect, &c.
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Com. M. C. PERRY, U.S. N., commanding home squad

Proposition for the Appointment of Commissioners. I have the honor of transmitting to your Excellency the exsition which has this moment been made to me by the which they solicit that hostilities may be suspended while the innocent families in this place, who are suffering the ravages war, be enabled to leave the city, which solicitude clain my support; and, considering it in accordance with the rights of afflicted humanity, I have not hesitated to invite your Excellency to enter into an honorable accommodation with the garrison, in which case you will please name three commis nose of this place upon the terms of the accommodation. With this motive I renew to your Excellency my attentive

onsideration. God guard your Excellency, &c.
On account of the sickness of the Commanding General, JOSE JUAN DE LANDERO. Major General Scorr.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, VERA CRUZ, MARCH 29, 1847.

SIR : The flag of the United States of America floats triuphantly over the walls of this city and the Castle of Sar uan d'Ulua.

Our troops have garrisoned both since 10 o'clock. It is now noon. Brigadier General Worth is in command of the Articles of capitulation were signed and exchanged, at a

late hour, night before the last. I enclose a copy of the do-

I have heretofore reported the principal incidents of th siege up to the 25th instant. Nothing of striking interest siege up to the 25th instant. Nothing of striking interest the Spitsire, to take a position and commence a simultaneous occurred till early in the morning of the next day, when I re-Morales had devolved the principal command. A terrible storm of wind and sand made it difficult to communicate with the city, and impossible to refer to Commodore Perry. 1 was obliged to entertain the proposition alone, or to continu the fire upon a place that had shown a disposition to sur render; for the loss of a day, or perhaps several, could not be permitted. The accompanying papers will show the proceed ines and results.

Yesterday, after the norther had abated, and the comm ioners appointed by me early the morning before had again met those appointed by General Landero, Commodore Perry sent ashore his second in command, Captain Aulick, as a ssioner on the part of the navy. Although not included in my specific arrangement made with the Mexican commander, I did not hesitate, with proper courtesy, to desire that Captain Aulick might be duly introduced and allowed to participate in the discussions and acts of the commissioner who had been reciprocally accredited. Hence the preamble to his signature. The original American commissioners were Brevet Brigadier General Worth, Brigadier General Pillow, and Colonel Totten. Four more able or judicious officers could not have been desired.

I have time to add but little more. The remaining details of the siege; the able co-operation of the United States squadron, successively under the command of Commodores Conner and Perry . the admirable conduct of the whole army-regulars and volunteers-I should be happy to dwell upon as they serve; but the steamer Princeton, with Commodore Conner on board, is under way, and I have commenced organizing an advance into the interior. This may be delayed a few days, waiting the arrival of additional means of transportation. In the mean time, a joint operation, by land and water, will be made upon Alvarado. No lateral expedition, however, shall interfere with the grand movement towards the

In consideration of the great services of Colonel Totten in the siege that has just terminated most successfully, and the importance of his presence at Washington, as the head of the Engineer Bureau, I entrust this despatch to his personal care, and beg to commend him to the very favorable consideration

of the Department. sir, with high respect, you I have the honor to remain. WINFIELD SCOTT. nost obedient servant. Hon. W. L. Mancy, Secretary of War.

Articles of Capitulation of the City of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan d'Ulua.

PURNEE DE HORNOS, Without the Walls of Vera Cruz, Saturday, March 27, 1847. Terms of capitulation agreed upon by the Commissioners

Generals W. J. Worth and G. J. Pillow, and Colonel J.

G. Totten, Chief Engineer, on the part of Major General Scott, General-in-chief of the armies of the United States; and Colonel José Gutierrez de Villanueva, Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers Manuel Robles, and Colonel Pedro de Herrera, mmissioners appointed by General of Brigade Don José Juan Landero, commanding in chief Vera Cruz, the castle of San Juan d'Ulua, and their dependencies, for the surrender to overeign State of Vera Cruz, has informed himself of the the arms of the United States of the said forts, with their armaments, munitions of war, garrisons, and arms.

1. The whole garrison or garrisons to be surrendered to the arms of the United States as prisoners of war the 29th instant at 10 o'clock A. M. : the garrisons to be permitted to march out with all the honors of war, and to lay down their arms to such officers as may be appointed by the general-in-chief of ried away. the United States armies, and at a point to be agreed upon by

days to retire to their respective homes on parole, as hereinafter prescribed.

3. Coincident with the surrender, as stipulated in article

1st, the Mexican flags of the various forts and stations shall be struck, saluted by their own batteries; and immediately thereafter Forts Santiago and Conception and the castle of San Juan d'Ulua occupied by the forces of the United States.

4. The rank and file of the regular portion of the prisoners to be disposed of, after surrender and parole, as their generalin-chief may desire, and the irregular to be permitted to return to their homes; the officers, in regard to all arms and descriptions of force, giving the usual parole that the said rank and file, as well as themselves, shall not serve again un-

5. All the materiel of war, and all public property of every description found in the city, the castle of San Juan d'Ulua, and their dependencies, to belong to the United States; but the armament of the same (not injured or destroyed in the further prosecution of the actual war) may be considered as liable to be restored to Mexico by a definitive treaty of peace. e sick and wounded Mexicans to be allowed to remain is the city, with such medical officers and attendants and office s of the army as may be necessary to their care and

7. Absolute protection is solemnly guarantied to persons in the city, and property; and it is clearly understood that no private builting or property is to be taken or used by the forces of the United States without previous arrangement with the owners, and for a fair equivalent.

8. Absolut freedom of religious worship and ceremonies is solemnly guarantied.

(Signed induplicate.) W. J. WORTH, Brigadier General. GID. J. PILLOW, Brigadier General.
JOS. G. TOTTEN, Col. and Chief Engin'r JOSE GUTIERREZ DE VILLANUEVA. PEDRO MANUEL HERRERA. MANUEL ROBLES.

Captain Aulick—appointed a commissioner by Commodore Perry on belaif of the navy, (the general-in-chief not being able, in consequence of the roughness of the sea, to commu-nicate with the navy until after commissions had been exchanged,) and being present by Gen. Scott's invitation, and ncurring in the result and approving thereof-hereto affixes

his name and signature. J. H. AULICK, Captain U. S. Navy. HEADQUARTIRS OF THE ARMY OF U. S. OF AMERICA. Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 27, 1847. Approved and accepted. WINFIELD SCOTT

M. C. PERRY, Commander-in-chief U. S. N. forces Gulf of Mexico. VERA CRUZ, MARZO 27, 1847. JOSE JUAN DE LANDERO.

DESPATCHES FROM COMMODORE PERRY.

UNITED STATES SPEAMER MISSISSIPPI, At ancher near Vera Cruz, March 21, 1847. SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department of my as rival yesterday at this anchorage, and of the transfer of the command of the home-squadron to me by Commodore Conner, this morning at 8 o'clock.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant. M. C. PERRY, Commanding Home Squadron, The Hon. John Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

FLAG-SHIP MISSISSIPPI, Off Vera Cruz, March 25th, 1847. Sin: The sailing of the Princeton this day for the United States offers me an opportunity of informing the Department that General Scott had, on the 22d instant, the day after I as

summoning of the city, and, on the refusal of the Governor to surrender, of opening his fire at three o'clock of that day.

In conformity with arrangements made in the morning with General Scott, I directed the flotilla of small steamers and gun-boats of the squadron, led by Commander J. Tatnall, i uted, and the fire was kept up wi

late in the evening. steamers had nearly exhausted their ammunition, but having received a fresh supply during the night from this ship, they rise moved to a more favorable and advanced point, an

resumed and continued their fire until recalled by signal. At the earnest desire of myself and officers, General Scott generously assigned a position in the trenches, to be mounted with guns from the squadron, and worked by seamen. Three 8-inch Paixhans and three long 32-pounders (all that were required) were consequently landed, and, after immense labor in transporting them through the sand, in which parties from the divisions of Generals Patterson, Worth, and Pillow, re-spectively detached by those officers, cheerfully participated, the pieces were placed in position and opened upon the city about 10 o'clock yesterday, immediately drawing upon them a sharp fire from the enemy, which in a short time killed and d ten of the detachment from the squadron.

In order to give all a chance to serve in the trenches, for the honor of which there is a great though generous strife, I have arranged that detachments from each ship in charge respectively of lieutenants, and the whole commanded by a captain mender, shall be relieved every twenty-four hours. eral lieutenants, had the direction of mounting the guns and opening the fire, and well and bravely was the duty performed. Captain Mayo is now in charge and will be relieved in

The Ohio arrived on the 22d instant, but, in consequen of a norther, did not reach her proper anchorage until yester-day afternoon. Detachments of boats from all the vessels are employed night and day in landing from the transports the ores and munitions of the army.

Enclosed is a list of the killed and wounded ascertained up

to this hour, (12 meridian, ) with the report of Captain Aulick also a list of the small vessels comprising the flotilla of the squadron, all of which were engaged on the 22d instant.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant, M. C. PERRY, Commanding Home Squadron

Hon. John Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MISSISSIPPI. Off Sacrificios Island, March 23, 1847. S12 : I regret to announce the loss of the steamer Hunter. he particulars of which disaster are detailed in the accom-

panying report of Lieut. McLaughlin.

I had arrived a few hours before, and fortunately, from the dmirable qualities of this ship, was enabled to go to the assistance of the three vessels ashore, the moment at early dawn I discovered their distress, though it was blowing at the time

The boats of this vessel, under the special charge of Capt. Mayo, who volunteered his service, and commanded respec-tively by Lieuts. Decamp, Alden, and Blunt, and Passed Mid. Fauntleroy, happily rescued every one, more than sixty in number, from the wrecks. I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

M. C PERRY, Commanding Home Squa To the Hon. JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy, Washington

UNITED STATES STEAMER MISSISSIPPL Anchorage near Vera Cruz, March 26, 1847. SIR: I am writing in the midst of one of the heaviest north-Twenty-three merchant vessels have already gone ashore since morning, many of them with army

The vessels of the squadron have so far held on. The loss of life I fear will be great. This is the third norther we have had since I took command, five days since, and we have had thirty wrecks

I write this in anticipation of the early sailing of the Prince ton, fearing I should not have time in the morning. Both the Raritan and Potomac have had vessels across their hawses. am ignorant of the extent of damage done to these vessels, but notice that the Raritan has her fore and spritszil yard car-

We have parted one of our chains, and have not yet reco-

The undersigned has the honor to return to the General-in- | ed, regular and irregular officers, as also the rank and file, five been lost in the gale, one actually blown from the davits of this ship; not less than ten small boats are absolutely neces sary to our wants; the common iron-fastened whale-boat, such as are made at New London or New Bedford, costing from \$50 to \$60, will answer very well, and they can always

be purch used ready-made.

Spars of assorted kinds are also wanted. It is hoped that the frame for the hospital, to be erected, and one or more sheds will soon arrive. We may soon anticipate much sickness, and the rainy season is fast approaching. The Ohio March, previous dates being only to the 27th Feband Mississippi are the only vessels arrived of all those expected; and I have all day been fearing that the former would not hold on. The steamers are not in so much danger, as they all work their wheels or propellers.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, M. C. PERRY, Commanding Home Squadron.

P. S. We are already in want of Manilla hawsers; tho received at Norfolk being tarred; four hawsers were in use to-day in this ship. One merchant vessel is partly riding by us. ing it. Accounts were sent off speedily to Santa Anna with U. S. FLig suip Mississippi,

At Anchor near Vera Cruz, March 29, 1847. SIR : It is with infinite satisfaction I announce to you that he city of Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan d'Ulua were this day occupied by garrisons of United States troops. De-tachments from the army and navy, with the flotilla, were in motion early in the morning, and the American colors were hoisted on the forts of the city and the castle at 12 o'clock,

Enclosed is a copy o the articles of capitulation.

Hon. John Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

LIST OF VESSELS ASHORE UNDER SACRIFICIOS Brig Caroline, Captain Sutton...Gov't stores, bilged.
Brig Mary Ann...do do.
Schooner Sear ...sutlers' do total loss.
Schr. Phebe Eliza, Capt. Howard, Gov't stores, tight, be

Schooner Louisa, Capt. Smith. . . . Schooner Monitor, Capt. Sword.... Schooner Blanch, E. Sayre..... Schr. Har't Smith, Capt. Williamson Schooner Oscar Jones......... Schooner T. H. Walker..... total loss. Schooner A. G. Horton Schooner Tionic Brig Orion, Capt. Randall. Schooner Mary Priam, Capt. Goline Schooner Pacific, Capt. Micks. do. doubtful. Schooner Velasco..... Brig Ellen and Clara..... Schooner Enterprise, dismasted. Schooner Caroline, total loss.

North of the Castle—Brigs Patterson, John Potter, Pensa-

ADDITIONAL.

cola, and a brig name unknown.

We gather the following additional particulars rom the correspondence of the New Orleans Delta: The Mexicans variously estimate their loss at from 500 to ,000 killed and wounded, but all agree that the loss among the soldiery is comparatively small and the destruction among the women and children is very great. Among their kille

is Gen. Felix Valdez, an officer of some celebrity. At the time of the surrender the Mexicans had but two lays' ammunition and three days' subsistence, which accounts for their generally withholding their fire during the night.

During the bombardment our army have thrown the follow number and size of shot : Army Battery. Navy Battery. Musquito Fleet.

1,200 shot and shell, averaging ...... Making in all 6,700 shot and shell, weighing 463,600 lbs. The destruction in the city is most awful-one-half of it lestroyed. Houses are blown to pieces and furniture scatter ed in every direction-the streets torn up, and the stronges

ouildings seriously damaged. Gen. Scorr has certainly achieved a great, glorious, and almost bloodless victory, over an enemy in a position that waconsidered impregnable. Throughout the whole affair he has reserved the most perfect equilibrium of temper and the char cteristic coolness and courage of a great General and noble oldier, and while under the necessity of demanding from the nemy his own terms, he has tempered the vigor of the circum stances with humanity—the best evidences of a brave and com

The Engineer Corps under Col. Torras have applied hemselves to the discharge of their duties as became them in their position, and endured the privations and exposure to the weather and the fire of the enemy without regard to health o

No division or portion of the army has been better conduced than that of the Ordnance throughout the whole of the operations, and no men are entitled to a greater degree o credit than Capt. HUGER and Lieut. HAGNER; their duty has been arduous, and they have labored night and day to discharge it, in fair weather and foul, both at the general depot and in the entrenchments, and I saw these office s up to their knees in water during the prevalence of the heavy norther to reache their stores from loss.

The Charleston Mercury has the following, de-

rived from an officer of the Navy: "We understand that Gen. Scorr delayed opening his guns upon the city for eight hours to give the women and children an opportunity of withdrawing, assuring them of protection for themselves, and whatever property they might choose to carry with them. Not an individual embraced this compliance from you out of respect to the patriotic ends I have offer, and the subsequent destruction of women and children during the bombardment was a source of the most painful regret to the General and the Army. Though no accurate return had been made, it was believed that the slain in the city

The city and castle surrendered unconditionally. have been captured between 600 and 700 cannon, of various calibers, about 10,000 stand of arms, and a considerable provisions and water in the city, but scarcely any in the castle.

during the investment exceeded eight hundred.

diately dispatched under General QUITMAN. The main army, sion of power, we have no doubt was true. it is supposed, would take up the line of march for the city of Mexico by way of the castle of Perote. Its force is full a strong pass, unless it could be turned, of which there are when they are miserable

The United States steamer Hunter was wrecked on Green Island Reef, on the night of the 20th ultimo, after having taken possession of a prize, supposed to be the French vessel that run the blockade. The officers and crew of the steame were all saved, as were those of the prize.

Through pure inadvertence we spoke, in our last, of an article copied by us from the Springfield Daily Republican as being from a Connecticut paper. Every reader, who is familiar with the geography of the Atlantic border, will at once perceive that the blunder proceeded from our identifying the town of Springfield with the river (Con-2. Mexican officers shall preserve their arms and private effects, including horses and horse furniture, and to be allow-

LATE FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

State of the Revolution-Another American Victory-the Fall of Chihuahua-Santa Anna's Progress to the Capital, &c.

The New Orleans Picayune has received a file of papers from the city of Mexico to the 17th of

The papers (says the Picayune) are occupied with the miserable details of the two factions in the city of Mexico, one under Gomez Farias, the Vice President, the other under Gen. Peña y Barragan. Much blood has been shed, but without any decisive effect. Both parties were obstinate in their purpose-the one of retaining power, the other of gaindetails of the revolutionary attempt, and, as he fell back from the North, the combatants fell off in their violence, and a kind of hollow truce was observed before the 17th of March. Further mention is made of this business below; we wish here to recur to another victory of the American arms. El Republicano of the 15th March appounces that the

American arms have triumphed in Chihushua; that the city of Chihushua, the capital of the State, has failen. The small forces which defended it, says the Republicano, were routed. The same number of that paper, and the number of the 17th, complain that the Government does not publish the details of the fighting, declaring that Mexican courage is not to be daunted by such reverses. As we cannot, then, give the details of the action, we may as well add the latest news of the position and numbers of the opposing forces. It must be borne in mind that these accounts are Mexican.

A letter from Durango is published, dated March 4th, which says that Gen. Garcia Conde left Chihuahua on the 19th of February, at the head of 800 cavalry, to meet the American invaders, and had arrived on the 22d at the hacienda of Encinillas, which is about seventy miles north, on the road to El Paso. From Encinillas, Conde pushed forward scouting parties, and on the 23d February moved with his main body to the Rognilla del Pastor, which is about eighteen miles from Encinillas, and about eighty miles from the bacienda of Carmen. It was supposed that the United States troops, to the number of 900, were at Carmen by the 23d, having just marched thither from Carrizal. It was Conde's inter to wait at Boguilla the attack of the Americans, and he was to be joined there by the force of Gen. Heridia, consisting of 600 infantry, 800 dragoons, and ten pieces of artillery. The junction had not been effected on the 23d, Gen. Heridia being then at the hacienda of Torreon, which is but a few mileseight or ten, we judge by the maps-from Chihuahua. Whether the junction was effected we do not know. Conde's position is said to have been excellently chosen; but we find it stated that he had thrown up redoubts and blocked up the roads in order to hold the Americans in check and favor a retreat in case he were beaten. We cannot but infer, from the manner in which the Republicano introduces the subject, tha Chibushua did not fall till after a battle glorious to the Ameri-

The Republicano of the 17th of March reports that certain Indians of New Mexico, (Los Chimayos,) to the number of 3,000, have risen against the Americans, and joined the pucblos previously in insurrection.

Our readers will be interested in Santa Anna's movements. He was at Cedral when he heard of the revolutionary attempt in the city of Mexico. He wrote thence on the 3d of March. avowing his opposition to the attempt, and then pushed on to Matehuala. He wrote thence on the 6th ultimo to the Secretary of War, announcing that he would march on the capital with a large division of his forces, and put down the revoluion. Another letter of the same date to Gomez Farias is full f kindness for him, and vengeance upon the traitors. The entrance of Santa Anna into San Luis Potosi on the

8th ultimo was a triumphal one. All classes went out to

meet him two or three miles on the road. At night he was

serenaded and the town illuminated. The following day he wrote a despatch to the Secretary of War, announcing that two brigades of infantry, composed of 4,000 men, with their corresponding batteries, were on their thers of all arms, to the aid of the supreme powers of the nation, treacherously attacked. This letter would lead one to suppose conclusively that he intended to put down the atempt against Gomez Farias's adm nistration. He denounces n unqualified terms the attempt at revolution at such a time. But the day after, March 10th, he wrote two other letters to Mexico-one to Gen. Barragan, the head of the revolutionary party, the other to Gomez Farias. In these his tone altered. He denounces civil dissensions, but is considerate in seeking terms of courtesy towards Barragan and Farias. He conjures them to desist from further hostilities in the capial, and announces his purpose of proceeding thither immediately. He tells Barragan not to fear for himself or others compromised by the revolutionary attempt; that he has but one desire, to unite all Mexicans, &c. The letter to Gomez

ranslation of it LIBERATING ARMY, &c., MARCH 10, 1847. EXCELLENT SIR: Unable to remain indifferent to the evils which the heroic capital is suffering—the victim of civil war and all the calamities consequent upon it-and to the traucendant evils which are thence extended to all the Republic, have determined, listening to the voice of my conscience and the exigencies of the nation, to submit to the sacrifice of proceeding to the capital to assume the reins of Government which I have been entrusted by my fellow-citizens.

t'arias is of such political importance that we make a hasty

I communicate this for your intelligence, praying you that until I present myself in the capital, which will be very soonfor I shall proceed thither by forced journeys-you will give irections to suspend hostilities of every kind, in obedience to the voice of reason and humanity, which is impiously outraged by the shedding of Mexican blood, which ought only to ow on fields of battle in driving back our unjust invaders. To Gen. Matias de la Peña y Barragan, Chief of the Pro-

truce indicated, in consideration of the noble views which impel me to solicit it. I transmit this for your intelligence and that it may receive

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA. There followed from these letters, which were published on the 13th or 14th, a suspension of hostilities, though each party accused the other of violating the truce. Santa Anna had not arrived on the 17th, but would encounter no difficulty in assuming power. All parties were waiting for him impatiently, and each claiming that he will side with them. Repreamount of military stores. There was a great abundance of sentations had been made to him in abundance, and large delegations of influential men had gone on towards San Luis Gen. Scorr has shown great promptitude in following up to meet and propitiate him. The report sent us by Mr. Kenhis victory. A sufficient force to take Alvarado was imme- dall that he was in the capital by the 19th, and in full posses-

JOSEPH C. NEAL, the "Charcoal Sketcher," in his limning 12.000 effectives. A battle was expected at Puente del Rey, rably hits off that class of people who are never so happy as "How are you, Trepid ' How do you feel to-day, Mr.

Trepid ? am obliged to you; I'm always worse than I was, and I don't think I was ever any better. I'm very sure, any how, I'm not going to be any better; and for the future you may always know I'm worse, without asking any questions, for the quetions make me worse if nothing else does.

"Why, Trepid, what's the matter with you?"
"Nothing, I tell you, in particular; but a great deal is the natter with me in general; and that's the danger, because we don't know what it is. That's what kills people, when they can't tell what it is: that's what's killing me. My great grandfather died of it, and so will I. The doctors don't know they can't tell; they say I'm well enough when I'm bad enough, and so there's no help. I'm going off some of these